

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

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At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Payment must be made on or before the day addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

SPEECH OF MR. CARSON.

Of North Carolina, on the subject of refunding to the State the sum of \$22,000, money which she paid to Indians of the Cherokee tribe, for reservations of land, delivered in the House of Representatives, during the late session of Congress.

[Concluded.]
I repeat it again, Mr. Speaker, that no State in the Union has been treated in the same unjust manner by the Government, nor has any State in the Union acted with more loyalty or dealt with a more liberal hand towards this Government, than has North Carolina.

But, Sir, let us run the parallel of the comparative merits of the respective claims of New York and North Carolina upon this Government a little farther. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Marvin,) has said, (by way I suppose of setting up a claim upon the liberality of the Government,) "that New York ceded a vast tract of western territory to the general Government."

This act of cession, Mr. Speaker, was assuredly vastly liberal on the part of New York, especially when we consider that she had no title to the lands which she ceded. I have not read her act of cession, but I venture to say that her deed is only a *quit claim* or special conveyance (as it is called in law) conveying only that title which New York possessed and which in fact was no title at all. Thus much Sir, for the extraordinary liberality of New York, so highly lauded by her faithful representative (Mr. Marvin.) And now Sir, for the part which North Carolina acted in this drama of liberality played off by the States. She did cede to the General Government, not lands to which she had no title, but lands to which she had a *bona fide* undoubted and unquestioned right, and that cession includes not only the whole State of Tennessee, but its western limits is bounded by the Pacific Ocean. And let us next inquire into the causes, Sir, which induced her to part with this vast and almost boundless region of country, and see whether it does not impose an additional obligation upon this Government to reimburse her in any and every loss she may sustain by the acts of this Government, or by the residence of Indians upon her soil.

The moving causes are to be found in the preamble of her act of cession, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, the United States in Congress assembled, have repeatedly and earnestly recommended to the respective States in the Union, claiming or owning vacant western territory, to make cession of part of the same, as a further means, as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debt, as of establishing the harmony of the United States; and the inhabitants of the said western territory being also desirous that such cession should be made, in order to obtain a more ample protection than they have heretofore received; now this State being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, as well as establishing the harmony of the United States and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens—Be it enacted," &c. Here follows the act of cession.

From this preamble, and the act of cession, Mr. Speaker, it is clearly manifest, that the great object which North Carolina had in view, in parting with her western lands, was the extinguishment of the public debt contracted in our revolutionary struggle; and I here might pause, Mr. Speaker, to pay a just compliment to my State for her liberality, her magnanimity, and loyalty to this government. If, indeed, Sir, I had not seen ample reasons in the investigations of this subject to regret, that she had ever parted with her western territory. Although this act of hers must remain as a monument to the credit of North Carolina, while this Union exists, or the name of Tennessee is remembered, yet, I would to God, Sir, that that monument had never been erected, and that this act had never appeared upon our statute books. Then could North Carolina have reared her head among the proudest of our sister States. Then, Sir, would her influence and her weight have been felt, and instead of having assigned her the humble position of a follower, she would have proudly led the van. I hope by these remarks, Mr. Speaker, that my friends from Tennessee will not understand me as wishing any injury to that State. Far from it, Sir; for while I regret that the parent State has parted with the dominion and soil of that fertile and desirable region, yet North Carolina does and always will, feel a just pride in the recognition of that State as

her daughter; and at this time, Sir, we must be permitted all the gratification and pleasure which a parent can derive from seeing her offspring the BELL of the Union. And permit me to hope, Sir, that the old State will be pardoned for the part she may act, and the anxiety she may feel in seeing the favorite son of a favorite daughter elevated to the first office in the gift of this nation.

But, Sir, a further obligation on the part of the government to extinguish the Indian title to lands in North Carolina, results from the third reservation in her act of cession. That reservation is in the following words:

"Thirdly, that all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before stated, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America. North Carolina, inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I demand of this House, whether this government did "faithfully dispose of the lands," according to this reservation? Sir, she did not, and by the improper disposition of those lands by this government, North Carolina sustained an injury which cannot be repaired, not even by refunding this money, but by the extinguishment of all the Indian title to the lands within her limits—for if those lands had been faithfully disposed of, and North Carolina had received her just proportion, it would have been an amount far exceeding all that the government have, or all that she ever can expend, in the extinguishment of Indian title within her limits. How, then, were those lands disposed of? They, Sir, instead of being disposed of according to the terms of this reservation, were exclusively appropriated to the use of the State of Tennessee. This will be seen by the act of Congress of the year 1796, &c. As those lands were improperly disposed of, I am certainly as well satisfied that they were given to Tennessee, as I could have been by any other improper disposition of them. But my complaint is, Sir, that after North Carolina has suffered so much by the improper acts of the General Government towards her, she should hesitate to reimburse North Carolina in the money, which by the wrongful act, and by the unjust assumption of power on the part of this Government, she compelled North Carolina to pay.

Yes, Sir, an assumption of power, which, if justified and persisted in by this government, then, farewell, a long fare well to State rights, and to State Governments. No State then, Sir, can grant away her own lands; we must look to this national Government for all our land titles. I say national, Sir, for the federative features of our Government, will all have merged into that of a national, and a State Government if, indeed, they should be in existence, will be merely nominal, for take away the right of soil, or the right to grant the soil, then have you divested them of almost all the rights which are valuable, or worth having.

But, Sir, I deem it superfluous to argue this point; for surely no gentleman on this floor could be so reckless of his reputation, as to hazard the opinion, that this Government has the right to grant fee simple titles to land within any of the original States. Yet, Sir, the United States did, by the treaty of 1819, grant reservations of land in fee simple to certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe; and all the facts connected with this transaction, and the conduct of North Carolina, relative to the grant, have been laid before this House, in a report from the Committee on Indian Affairs, which I had the honor to submit in the early part of the session, accompanied by a memorial from the Legislature of North Carolina; and trusting, therefore, that they are recollected by the House, I shall not again go into the details of them.

It has been said, however, Sir, by way I suppose, of justifying the Government in her improper act, "that North Carolina solicited this Government to make the treaty, and that she accepted the treaty after it was made &c." It is the fact, Mr. Speaker, that North Carolina has been solicitous to have that incumbrance which was improperly placed upon her, and imposed upon her too, against her solemn protest, removed, and for that reason has applied to this Government to take that off, which she put on. But, Sir, by this treaty of 1816, instead of complying with the just requests of North Carolina, removing that incumbrance, they placed a greater one on us.

How is this? Why Sir, instead of extinguishing that peculiar kind of title which the Indians held in their land, which was only a possessory or usufructuary right, and in fact all the title which

they are capable of holding, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and this can be seen in the report of the celebrated case of Fletcher vs. Peck, where the whole nature of their titles are thoroughly investigated. I say, Sir, instead of extinguishing, they altered and converted that which was previously a mere possessory title, into the best of all possible titles, that of a fee simple. Nor is this all, they have palmed upon North Carolina, endowed with all the privileges, franchises and immunities of citizens, those Indian reserves; a species of population which we did not want; a kind of people whose very nature forbids the possibility of our fraternizing with, and in short, a people, Sir, we never can elevate to an equality with ourselves until such changes have taken place in their habits, their morals, their education and in their very nature, Sir, which the most sanguine hopes of the philanthropist, for the amelioration of the condition of man, cannot anticipate for ages to come. But how did North Carolina act under this additional injury of the United States?

In justice to herself, Sir, she should have taken and kept possession of the land, and left the Indians and this government to have settled that matter between themselves; then she would not have suffered the rebuke of gentlemen upon this floor, for asking but justice from this government. She, however, acted differently, she went pacifically to work, and rather than violate the faith which the Indians had in the general government, she applied her own money and purchased out the Indians, and now appeals to the justice of Congress, to reimburse her in the amount paid; and after this act of magnanimity and liberality upon the part of North Carolina, it is humiliating, Sir, to hear it tauntingly said "that North Carolina was acting in her own wrong" in her liberal course towards this government, and that she should not be permitted to take advantage of it. What, Sir? wrong to keep inviolate the faith of the Indians in this government—wrong to submit to an injury, rather than fly in the face of the general government, and bid defiance to her treaties? Sir, it may have been wrong in North Carolina, but permit me to say, that the decision of that question is left to the House, upon this question, for should she give us the amount, North Carolina is justified, but should she refuse, it will then be for North Carolina to pursue a different course towards this government, under similar circumstances, should they ever occur.

But, said the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. CLARK,) "there is no legal obligation upon this government to refund this money, and if there ever was, North Carolina has relinquished that right by her own acts in the acceptance of the treaty, and the advancement of her money to purchase those reservations."

In answer to this, Mr. SPEAKER, I will say, that should it be considered that the legal obligation is weakened, most assuredly the moral obligation, an obligation, Sir, always recognized by honorable men, as much higher and more binding in its nature, has been greatly strengthened, and instead of the policy of North Carolina being brought up here as forming an objection to her claims, it should be set down to her immortal honor, and should operate as an additional inducement to grant the remuneration which she now demands.

But, Mr. SPEAKER, as the gentlemen from Ky. and N. Y. (Mr. CLARK and Mr. MARVIN,) appear to bow with such deference to the omnipotence of precedent, permit me to read, for the benefit of those gentlemen, a case, which I consider strictly in point.

By a treaty held with the Kickapoos, in the year 1819, the United States ceded to that nation a tract of country lying in the then territory of Missouri, "to them and their heirs for ever." (See book of Indian Treaties and laws, page 268, Article 6th.) This treaty was communicated to the Senate, and they refused to ratify that part, because it vested the Indians with a fee simple title, and the consequence was, that a supplemental treaty was made at the expense of the United States, by which the title intended to be conveyed by the 6th Article of the previous treaty, was altered so as to convey only that possessory kind of title, usual among Indians.

Now, Sir, in this case, the Senate refused to ratify a treaty, by which a fee simple title to land (which she had the unquestionable right to convey, for it was within the territory of Missouri) was guaranteed to the Indians, and caused that article to be altered. But in the case of North Carolina, the treaty was ratified. Our lands were taken, and will this Government now say that she will refuse to pay us back the amount we have paid, after she has decided, by her refusal to ratify

the treaty with the Kickapoos, that it was improper to invest Indians with any other title to lands, than that usually held among them? I hope not, Sir. But should she do so, it may teach North Carolina a salutary lesson which will be never again to extend her liberality to, or confide in a government who treats her kindness with such injustice: for, Sir, had North Carolina been as provident of her interest as her sister State of Georgia, she now might have proudly demanded as a right, that which she only asks in justice.

My thanks, Mr. Speaker, are due to the House for its kind indulgence. I tender them most sincerely. And if any thing has escaped me in the course of those remarks which may be considered exceptionable by any gentleman present, I beg that it may be attributed to that zeal which I must be permitted to feel for the interest of my State; for Sir, it was foreign from my purpose to impugn the motives of any gentleman, however widely he may differ with me upon this subject.

The motion of Mr. CARSON was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 89 to 70—and the appropriation of 22,000 dollars, was passed.

(BY REQUEST.)

TUNE—"Old Lang Syne."
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind;
For Jackson will be President,
And Adams left behind,
For Jackson, &c.
Let's drink to Gen. Jackson's health,
Who fought for New Orleans,
And he will be our President,
But not by traitorous means,
And he, &c.
Jacksonians! fill again the cup,
Drink to the Great and Good;
Who nobly for his country fought,
And firm Old Hickory stood,
Who nobly, &c.
And all the people him do love,
For fighting in such scenes;
And we will rally round the tree,
And fight for New Orleans,
And we, &c.
He drove the British from our shore,
In spite of Old King George;
For in his hopes of conquering us,
We conquered all his pride,
For in, &c.
Old Hickory conquered Pakenham,
And also all his fleet;
For Jackson he was quick awake,
And made them quick retreat,
For Jackson, &c.
And to the Great, the Just, the Good,
We'll ever bring to mind;
And ne'er shall Hickory be forgot,
In the days of Old Lang Syne,
And ne'er shall, &c.
STANZAS.

Good night! Oh, may thy slumber be
Smiling as that of infancy,
And in thine undisturbed repose
Forget this world—at least its woes;
But if there's one tender thought,
With kind and sweet remembrance fraught,
Which, when awake, exerts its powers,
Some treasured one of Memory's flowers,
May that be pictured to thy view,
And in thy slumbers bless thee too!
Now on thy eyelids let me press
One kiss of truth and tenderness,
To seal them o'er till mornings light;
Good night—another kiss—good night.

Tooth Powder.—It may be gratifying to our fair readers as well as those who wish to "stand high in their good graces" on the score of cleanliness, to publish the following recipe for making a cheap and incomparably excellent dentifrice, which not only makes the teeth white, but also gives strength to the gums and an agreeable sweetness to the breath.—It is as follows:—Take half an ounce of Gum Myrrh, one ounce of chalk, and one ounce of Charcoal. The ingredients must be finely pulverized, the finer the better; when it is fit for immediate use.
[American Advocate.]

In relation to the above notice, we will add that of all preparations for cleansing the teeth we ever used this preferable.

Cure for a Consumption......In the month of May gather the flowers from the thorn bush—boil two bunches of the blossoms in a half pint of milk, let it stand till it is about as warm as milk from the cow, drink it the first thing in the morning and take a walk immediately afterwards if the weather is favorable, and a cure will soon be effected.—The flowers will be kept good, and be fit for use all the year if they are well sprinkled with salt, then put into a vessel and tied down tight to keep the air from them.

Some Gentleman

OF the Bar has taken from my office, or borrowed from me on the circuit, the third vol. of Starkie on Evidence, and the second vol. of Maddock's Chancery. He will confer a favor by returning them. D. F. CALDWELL.
JULY 1, 1828.

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of George Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

1611 THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH SANER,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Superb Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being determined to return to the eastern part of the State to reside next winter, offers for sale his valuable Plantation in Rowan county, containing three hundred and twenty-one acres; all of which is of a superior quality. Those who have seen the land, say it is equal to any in the county. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, a good stand for a Store, and an elegant farm, will be very much pleased with the land. The land is ten miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrell's Ford road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Allmand Hall, Mr. Joseph Cowan, and others. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing further, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises.

June 4th, 1828.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a large Pack Mill, also a good dwelling, all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.
Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 161f

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a Vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware. Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Store & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.
Smith's Wharf.
Philadelphia, March, 1828. Sm24

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.
Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 17

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JOSEPH WEIR, do hereby certify, that I, Miles Hill, Theodore Merrell, Thomas Gillespie and Jas. W. Tigret, those who were acting as Guard and who were accused of aiding me in getting out of the Jail in Charlotte, N. C. are innocent of the charge alleged against them, and that the above named had no agency in the transaction. Witness my hand and seal.

JOSEPH WEIR.

May 29th, 1828.

Wm. C. Means, R. Wallace, Geo. Fleming,
J. L. Beard, C. S. C. G. W. Spears, G. M.
Harris, Philip H. Moore, Jno. N. Spears.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

IN Equity: John Huson, S. Huson, and Mortimer Huson, by their guardian, Eli Hoyt, vs. John Friddle and wife Mary, and Joseph McKinzie: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above case reside out of the state; therefore, ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant, else the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness John D. Hoke, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828. GRANT. JNO. D. HOKES, C. J. P.

Another PUZZLE for the Ladies.
MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.
When first the marriage knot was joined
Betwixt my loving wife and me,
Her age did so compare with mine,
As nineteen does with eight and three.
But now that ten and half ten years,
We since have seen the sun to shine,
Her age comes up to mine as near
As ten times three to nine.
Now tell us what our ages were
When we together wed;
And tell us, too, how old we are,
Since all these years have fled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scam is a disease, commonly termed cramp, and popularly imputed to gouty excitement of inflammation, is most effectually relieved by nausea and vomiting procured by either a scruple of sulphate of zinc, or five grains of tartarized antimony.—Ethereal and ardent spirits more frequently exasperate than mitigate the painful contraction prevailing on those occasions, and which will be more appropriately and directly overcome by sedative than stimulative influence.

The worth of every thing is determined by the demand for it. In the deserts of Arabia, a pitcher of cold water is of more value than a mountain of gold.

Meat may be preserved fresh many months, by keeping it immersed in molasses. A joint of meat or any provision, suspended in a flannel bag, will keep much longer than by most of the modes commonly practised. When the flannel is put round it, the better; and the flannel should be perfectly clean.

N. E. Farmer.

The way to live easy is to mind your own business, and leave others to take care of theirs.

By the job.....A farmer hired a man to break flax by the day, and he could hear all day long the slow sound—By—the—d—y—by—the—d—y—By—the—d—y. He afterwards hired him by the job—the music was then changed to quick time—By the job, By the job, By the job, job.

Our running accounts with the merchant, grocer, baker, butcher, shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith and the printer, are generally like our sins—more than we think them to be.

The Seven Churches of the Apocalypse, founded in Asia by the apostles, hardly a vestige remains. Smyrna, Ephesus, Pergamos, Sardis, Thyatira, Laodicea, and Philadelphia, (see Revelation, chap. ii. and iii.) with all their power and magnificence, have fallen into utter decay; except that the first mentioned city remains a port of commercial consequence. But Ephesus is a mere heap of ruins; Pergamos has a population of 1,500 Greeks, among 13,000 Turks; Sardis, once the splendid capital of Lydia, is a few mud huts; Thyatira (now Ak-hissar) has only one miserable Greek church; Laodicea (now Eski-hissar) is a Turkish village, near masses and scattered fragments of ancient architecture and sculpture; and Philadelphia (now Al-lah She) has been shaken into dust by wars and earthquakes.

Conundrum.—Why is a country dance like an emetic? Because it's down in the middle, and up again.

A Rowdy.—A wagoner, who lately passed through Athens, Georgia, on being asked "where he was from," &c. gave the following answer:

"I am from Cow-horn hill at Ox-feed ford of Yearling branch, which runs through Calf meadow, and empties into Heifer prong of Steer Creek near Bulls-borough in COWETA County, Georgia. My name is Stock-ton—was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky; and I can yoke an ox, break a steer, tame a bull, chase a buffalo equal to a Prairie hunter, and skin any man opposed to Jackson."

School Dialogue.—The following conversation is said to have taken place in a school house in ———

Scholar, (reading.) T-e-a. Teacher. Well what does t-e-a spell? Scholar. I don't know sir. Teacher. What does your mother drink at breakfast?—Scholar. Rum, sir.

Columbus Enquirer.—At the falls of the Chattahoochee, which was the other day but a forest, a political paper is established, bearing the above title. It is edited by Mirabeau B. Lamar, Esq.

Royal tenderness.—The Emperor of China evinces a fatherly and considerate care for the lives of his subjects. He censures the sheriffs for strangling the wrong subjects by mistake; and requests them not to do so in future.

CIRCULAR TO POST MASTERS.

Post Office Department, June 10th, 1828.

The Postmaster General has lately received, with regret, frequent complaints of the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded in the mail. In many instances, the causes of these complaints are believed to exist in the printing offices—the papers have not been carefully put up and plainly directed. But it is feared, that, at some of the Post Offices, there may have been remissness in not having put new envelopes on newspaper packets, where the old ones had become much worn and defaced, and sometimes in having failed to give the proper direction to the packets. To delay the delivery of a newspaper, is made a serious offence by the Post Office law. Too much attention cannot be paid to this provision: by a neglect of it, any Postmaster will lose the confidence of the Public and of the Department.

When failures are complained of, the Postmaster at whose office the packets are mailed, is requested to obtain a statement from the printer of the different packets forwarded by mail; and the number of papers in each. Occasionally, the packets deposited may be compared with this statement, and any omission detected. Postmasters who fail to adopt this suggestion, may be justly chargeable with negligence, and held responsible for all failures.

Packets badly secured, or not plainly directed, should always be returned to the printing office. Where the packet is large, twice should be used, and the direction of the packet should be endorsed on one or more of the papers enclosed.

Where papers are not taken out of the Office, by the persons to whom they are directed, immediate notice should be given to the Printer, and, on his failing to pay the postage, the papers may be sold for it, as provided in the Post Office law. On some publications it may be difficult to determine whether newspaper or pamphlet postage should be charged. Some newspapers are published in the pamphlet form, as "Niles' Register"; others in the quarto form, as the "American Farmer." Where a paper is published periodically, on a large sheet, in the common form of a newspaper, it should be so considered. Where the form is different, the subject matter must determine its character. A summary of political events, or what is generally termed news, and is published weekly, or oftener, it should be called a newspaper. Advertisements are generally contained in newspapers, though seldom, if ever, in pamphlets.

In cases where strong doubt remains what character to give the publication it would be well to charge the most favorable postage, until the decision of the Postmaster General shall be obtained.

When a greater weight is franked than the law authorizes, postage should be charged for the excess. If the packet contains handbills, or other articles, which cannot be called newspapers or pamphlets, the excess should be charged by the ounce, as for letter postage. But, if the excess consist of newspapers or pamphlets, they should be charged as such.

Every thing sent in the mail, which does not come under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is subject, by law, to letter postage.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL enjoins the utmost vigilance and impartiality on all Postmasters, in the performance of these duties. And he hopes to witness the beneficial results of their zealous efforts, by the public confidence reposed in the safety of the mail, and the fidelity of its agents.

COTTON CROP OF THE U. STATES.

The Savannah Georgian of the 12th ult. contains a very long and particular statement of the crop of cotton of the United States, for 1828. Also the imports, consumption and exports, of cotton in Great Britain. This paper states the total crop of the U. States for 1828, will be 667,000 bags, viz:

N. Carolina and Virginia,	50,000
Georgia,	120,000
South Carolina,	120,900
Sea Islands from Georgia and	
South Carolina,	36,000
Mobile Bay,	95,000
New Orleans,	366,000
	667,000

A numerous Jackson meeting was held at Lumberton, Robeson county, on the 27th May: committees were appointed, and other measures taken to advance the cause of the people's candidate.

FROM THE HANCOCKVILLE, ONTO, KENTUCKY.

Adams sitting alone.—Enter Clay.

Clay—Sir, I am afraid your cake is dough! The Chieftain will be elected! Adams—How is that! will not the "fifty mortal murders," we have heaped upon him sink him?

Clay—No, sir, the people will not believe us. They know that the General is a humane man. They do not forget that we ourselves have praised him, when he was not in our way.

Adams—What do they say about his marriage?

Clay—They think it has nothing to do with the question. They say it was low and mean to meddle with the character of a woman in party discussion; they say that greater attention was shown his lady in your own house, than at any other place, when yet thought it would help you; they have in fear that the General will be ben-pecked; and they know that his most important services have been performed since his Marriage.

Adams—What do they say about his spelling?

Clay—They say you may be better acquainted with Webster, but that the general can read men and things much better than your worship

Adams—What do they say about the arrangement between ourselves?

Clay—They have found us out.

Adams—Do they think me a republican?

Clay—No! They never did. And now Wash has confessed that there was an agreement between you and the old blue lights to divide the offices.

Adams—I am afraid you have not been watchful to secure the press.

Clay—I have spent almost all my time at it, but the people stick to the Hero; they raise up presses faster than we can buy them. fire, the people are our ruin.

Adams—I have one sheet-ancher yet.

The Nose! what do they say of my son's Nose?

Clay—The people will not be led by the Nose. They do not think it right that you should place your son in a situation to insult others without retaliation.

Adams—Then "farewell, a long farewell to all my glory."

Alien and Sedition Laws.—We are desirous of procuring from each person who suffered by fines and imprisonment during the operation of the Alien and Sedition Laws, a particular account of their respective cases—the words uttered or published, the amount of the fines, and extent of the imprisonment, and any other facts of interest. It may be to the advantage of such persons, and it will be of interest in reviving the acts of the Old Federal Administration.

Republican papers will do us a favor to republish this notice.

Administration in Alabama.—The editor of the Selma Courier says, that he does not believe that five citizens of that state of any thing like respectable standing could be found, who would agree to serve as Adams electors.

TAXES.—A correspondent of the Memphis (Western Tennessee) Advocate, who signs Dives, humorously and happily hits off the apparent injustice and oppression of the poll-tax. He says:

"I made out and rendered, the other day, a list of my taxable property. At the head of the list, I placed my own head, my "one white poll." Is not this same poll tax a strange tax? I mean, is it not a monstrously unequal tax? The poor man, no doubt, equally with the rich man, has a head; and, between you and me, Mr. Editor, the rich man's head is not always, as his pocket is, the better lined of the two. I say, not always; for I trust it is so sometimes, being myself a rich man as you may infer from the fact, that I leave the sale of my dry goods to my drudges, and give the whole of my genius to a development of the long-enduring, but now-soon-to be settled subject of the comparative demerits of Adams and Jackson. I am, then, a rich man; that is a point agreed on. But, though myself rich, I like not to see the poor plundered of their pelf; for I am merciful in my riches. Now really, Mr. Editor, to put as high a tax upon a poverty-stricken, threadbare, hole-in-the-elbow fellow, for wearing his weather-beaten, almost hatless head, as me for parading on our public promenade, with a well-protected, beaver crowned brain-box, does, in fact, appear to come very short of a proper pilfering from out of the poor poll's pocket. A tax to be equal in its pressure, must be proportioned, in its amount, to the property owned by him who pays it.

CLERGYMEN.—The mistakes of a layman are like the errors of a pocket watch, which affects only one individual—but when a clergyman errs, it is like the town clock going wrong—it misleads a multitude.

Resignation.—The Rev. Alva Woods, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in Brown University (Rhode Island) has resigned his chair, having accepted the Presidency of Transylvania University, at Lexington (Ken.)

TO THE REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

Notice.—The surviving officers of the Revolutionary army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non commissioned officers and soldiers of that army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post-offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B.—Editors throughout the United States, are requested to give two insertion to the above notice.

The passage of the Bill authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, on the part of the United States, was hailed in Washington and Georgetown with salutes, illuminations and other joyful manifestations. To the Citizens of the District, this bill opens a prospect of the most cheering character. It is expected that the Canal will be commenced on the 4th July next.

South America.—Capt. Ashford, of the brig Parah, arrived at New York from Rio Grande, reports that the republican army of Buenos Ayres had crossed the river Grande, in the province of the same name, and established their head quarters at Charrytown. Fort San Trica had surrendered to the Buenos Ayrean army; both armies, Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian, were in sight of each other, and carrying on the war vigorously. Don Pedro, the hopeful sprig of royalty who declared himself Emperor of Brazil, is, it is said, anxious to make peace with Buenos Ayres. We hope he may not be gratified, until he is properly punished for his insufferable insolence and villainous rapacity.

General Ross.—A person bearing this appellation has for some weeks past, palmed himself off to the good people of New-York, Providence, and Boston, as the son of a Cherokee Chief, and heir apparent of his father's rank and dignities. In this character he has received many attentions and attracted much notice. During last week he took up his abode in Concord Mass. under less favourable circumstances. He was committed to prison on Tuesday last, charged with having abstracted a few dollars from the possession of a fellow lodger at a Hotel in Lowell, and converting them to his own use. He denies the theft stoutly, says it is merely a mistake into which he was led by using the "good creature" too freely. This is probably the case, for it is hardly credible that a Cherokee should be sufficiently civilized to steal.

From the New-York Evening Post.

We dare say that Walter Scott, had he been theologically educated, would have turned out a very respectable divine. He is, we believe, sufficiently orthodox in his opinions, and being a shrewd, sensible man, with a keen insight into human motives, he might have been expected to apply the maxims of religion to the conduct of life and the regulation of the feelings with no common share of skill and effect. His *Three Religious Discourses* however, which he wrote for a young clerical friend, and which have just been re-published in this country, show little talent for the vocation of a preacher. In composition they are heavy, and in thought common place.—We have many clergymen in this city who turn out better sermons every week. Sir Walter's sermons have, notwithstanding, one recommendation—they are included within a very commendable brevity of compass.

Human Figure.—There are few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity in the human figure and countenance. There are at this moment, 800,000,000 of human beings in existence, and no two alike, and yet substantially the same. An extended view of this variety, is obtained from the consideration, that since the creation of the world there have passed away more than a million times the number now in being, and that no two of them, or of any now in life, were alike. And we have reason to believe, that of the endless myriads, of those which have preceded us, or those who now exist, and who will follow us, each and every one had a distinguished mark, either in voice, feature, or a certain something not to be gauged or measured, and perhaps scarcely to be described.

Salisbury:

JULY 1, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

I'd rather honorless roam, where freedom and my God might lead;
Than be the fattest subject at home, and crutch to a monarch's tread.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Friday next will be the birth-day of our national existence. It ought to be celebrated as long as our national freedom is worth remembering: it ought to enkindle the liveliest emotions of patriotism and love of liberty; and recall to every American citizen the memory and example of his ancestors. May mutual gratulations, on this the Sabbath day of freedom, operate as an opiate to party rancor and sectional animosity.

We have been favored, by a talented correspondent, with the following lines, composed for the occasion:

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FOURTH OF JULY.

"Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis:
Nec inbellum feraces
Progenant aquilæ columbam.".....HOR.

With Independence on his crest,
In Law's supreme insignia dress'd,
Man in true majesty maintains
The rights which nature's God ordains!
He owns no monarch, save the Rule
By Reason made in freedom's school.

This Day our sturdy sires proclaim'd
These principles to social man;
And them courageously maintain'd,
In peril's sanguinary van;
Stern Liberty! admiring thee,
They nailed their banner to thy tree.

Deter'd not by the fatal plain
Where Brutus fought and fell in vain,
By *Cherokee's* dismal field
Their boiling courage was not quell'd;
On Marathon hope fix'd her eye,
And urged them on to triumph high;
To Bannockburn their thoughts turn'd,
Each heart with emulation burn'd;
For native land and right they drew
The steel, and down the scabbard threw.

Through reason, "up to nature's God
They look'd!" and formed the glorious plan
To break the vengeance-dealing rod
Ambition forged to humble man,
Perceiving hoary wrong from right,
And Equity from selfish might,
Pure Liberty, with brow serene,
They crown'd Columbia's rightful Queen.

A purer and more splendid fame
Our sires by noble actions sought,
Than his, who deified his name,
And for the world at issue fought.
His was the wild career of pride;
Theirs, changeless principles did guide.

New States may rise, mature, and fade,
Succeeding times bewail them gone;
Caesars again through ruin wade,
O'er prostrate freedom to a throne:

What moral pow'r can disarray,
Of glory, those who signed to-day
The "Magna Charta" of the Free,
And planted Freedom's ever-blooming tree?

At a meeting of the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, which took place in the court-house on Tuesday, 24th June.—Moses A. LOCKE, Esq. Magistrate of Police, in the chair, and Pina WHITE, secretary,—it was, on motion,

Resolved, that the approaching anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, be celebrated, in a becoming style, in the town of Salisbury.

On motion, Resolved, that Junius Sneed, Stephen L. Ferrand, John Beard, jr. Albert Torrence, Thomas G. Polk, and Daniel Meenan be a committee to make suitable arrangements for a Dinner, &c.

Resolved, that David F. Caldwell, Charles Fisher, and Richard H. Alexander, be a committee to prepare toasts.

MOSES A. LOCKE, Chair'n.

PHILO WHITE, Sec'y.

CELEBRATION AT THYATIRA.

On Friday, the 4th of July, Dr. John Scott will, by request, deliver an Oration at Thyatira Meeting-House; subject, *The Day*.

Also, Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick will, by request, deliver an Oration at the same place, immediately after the above, on the subject of the *Progress and Influence of Science*.

The Orations will be preceded by some suitable Religious exercises. Services will commence about 10 o'clock.

The Roman Auxiliary Colonization Society, will meet at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday, the 4th of July. Members, and all others friendly to the objects of the society, are particularly requested to attend, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It is expected an address will be delivered. T. G. POLK, President.
June 23d, 1828.

New-York.—A convention of Adams delegates met at Albany, from most of the counties in the state, on the 10th ult.; and after a session of forty-eight hours, it adjourned, without, in effect, doing any thing—it was the labor of the mountain, without bringing forth even a mouse. The members quarrelled among themselves; they felt that the voice of the state was for Jackson; that "there was no heart, no hand, no voice, no feeling for John Quincy Adams" in that great state: the friends of Jackson may take courage; New-York is with them.

Noble Act.—Anthony Blanchard, Esq. of Albany, who purchased the Clinton Vases at sheriff's sale, for \$500, has surrendered them, on the payment of that amount only, to the Grand Lodge, who have restored them, as a gratuity, back to the family of that distinguished benefactor of the country. Mr. Blanchard was offered \$2,000 for the vases, by a person who wished to send them to England; but Mr. B. magnanimously refused, and thereby saved the country from a lasting stigma.

"To the making of many books, there is no end," said that wise man King Solomon. But were Solomon living in these latter days, language would fail him, in the expression of his bitter anguish at the "making of many books." Mr. Clay is out with another book, as a supplement to his former, in which he attempts to explain away the imputations cast upon him for his course at the last presidential election. But his labor's lost; he cannot mend the matter now.

Early Cotton.—We have in our possession a large and fully opened cotton blossom, which was taken from the field of Mr. Rowland Crump, of this county, on the 21st of June. On the 23d, Mr. Otho Chambers also had cotton in bloom. The growing cotton looks well, and promises a good crop.

Trade of Indiana.—It is stated in the Indiana Gazette, that 300 boats have gone out of the East Fork of White River this season, 61 of which went from Lawrence county alone—all laden with the produce of the country, bound mostly to New-Orleans, for a market. In three weeks, 200 boats loaded with corn, went out of the river Wabash. Indiana is daily increasing in population, wealth, and devotion to the cause of the people and Jackson.

Opposition to the Tariff.—Extensive arrangements have been made for celebrating the 4th of July in York district, S. C.; and it is designed that the whole assemblage shall appear clad "in their own, their native homespun." This is opposing the tariff to some purpose: it is worth a year's talking and speechifying against the measure.

John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford county, has been nominated at a convention of delegates which assembled at Ashboro, Randolph county, on the 6th ult., as the Jackson Electoral candidate for the 6th electoral district. Candidates have now been nominated in thirteen districts, and only two nominations remain to be made, one in the 13th, and the other in the 14th district.

Cherokee Lands.—Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS, of this town, has been appointed by his Excellency Governor Iredell, a Commissioner, under an act passed at the last session of the legislature, to proceed to Haywood county, and inquire into the titles of certain tracts of land claimed by individual Cherokees, under certain provisions in the treaties which the United States concluded with the Cherokees in the years 1817 and 1819. By the act, the Commissioner is authorized to contract with any of the Indians for the purchase of such tracts of land as they may have a valid title to, such contracts to be subject to the ratification of the next legislature: The Commissioner is also required to ascertain whether any of the Indians have sold their titles to individuals; and to ascertain whether the Indians will consent to sell their titles: And to report to the next legislature all he shall have done in the premises. His compensation is \$4 per day while engaged in the duties of his commission, and \$4 for every 30 miles travel to and from Haywood county.

We understand that Gen. Saunders will proceed to Haywood county in a few days, to enter on the duties of his office.

Sign in New-York.—On the 13th ult. the grand jury of Albany county balloted for president: for Jackson 10, Adams 4, neutral 3.

The Hon. John Long's Circular.
We understand that the Jackson Committees of Vigilance in the several counties of this District, design publishing an answer to the Circular of the Hon. John Long, with a view of exposing the many fallacies which they hope to prove, to the satisfaction of all candid seekers after the truth, it contains. Mr. Long has sent his circulars forth in profuse abundance, particularly into the lower counties of the district: these, aided by the "Coffin handbills," the scurrilous paper called "We the People," and the "official documents," falsely so called, concerning the execution of the six traitorous militiamen, it is no doubt expected, will carry the district for Mr. Adams. But the calculation will prove a fallacious one.

We understand the answer will be out in a few weeks; and that it will go not so much to show forth Mr. Long's conduct, as to expose the deceptive statements made in his circular concerning the finances of the nation, and a few other leading topics.

Mr. Adams, it is said, has issued an order dismissing General Scott from the service, if he refuses to obey the orders of General McComb.

William B. Rochester, Esq. our Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, arrived in this city on Friday last, says the Raleigh Register, 24th ult. He left here the same day for Granville county, where he has some relations, and where (we believe) he was born. He is expected to return thro' this place, on his way to New-York. We understand, that Mr. R. has abandoned his mission on account of the unsettled state of affairs in that Republic, which renders his longer continuance there, in a diplomatic capacity, useless.

[Would-be Gov. Rochester's motive for hastening home at this time, is obvious: Chief Justice Savage having refused to suffer himself to be held up by the administration party as a candidate for Governor of New-York, Mr. Rochester is making tracks home with all the speed he can, under an expectation of procuring a nomination for himself. But he cannot succeed if he does get nominated; Van Buren will beat him, by 20,000 votes. Ed. Carolinian.]

LATE FROM EUROPE.
By the arrival of the ship Birmingham at New-York from Liverpool, London papers to the 12th, and Liverpool to the 13th May, have been received by the editor of the New-York Enquirer. War in Europe seems to be inevitable.

War in the East.—There appears to be no doubt but a war will take place between the Russians and the Turks. There is no precise intelligence that the Pruth is passed, but no doubts are entertained but it was passed on the 27th April.

It is stated by the *Gazette de France*, that Russia will withdraw her fleet from co-operation with the allied squadrons in the Greek seas. The friendly disposition between the Czar and the other Allied Powers agrees with previous statements on the subject. In the mean time we receive by every fresh arrival from the East, reports of the obstinacy of the Turks, of their preparations for war, and of the speedy invasion of the northern principalities. The Sultan has only confirmed the general conviction of his tyrannical abuse of power towards the Greeks, by compelling their Patriarch to excommunicate their President, Capo d'Istria.

A Paris paper of May 9th says, "We learn that Russia consented that its fleet shall act with those of France and England, as it had no separate reason to make war on its own account."

The *Moniteur* of May 8th says, "We have no recent official news from St. Petersburg; but it seems from private letters received yesterday at Paris, that the Russian army was to pass the Pruth on the 27th of April. The departure of the Emperor was fixed for the 7th of May: the campaign may therefore be considered as opened. The operations of the Russian army will commence, it is said, with the sieges of Brailaw and Galatz."

The Catholic Question was brought forward in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 8th ult. by Sir Francis Burdett. The Baronet's opening speech occupies 8 columns and a half of close print, in the Courier. He concluded by moving, "that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the state of the laws affecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the united kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord with all classes of His Majesty's subjects." The motion was seconded by Mr. Brougham. The Solicitor General followed in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Spencer Perceval and Mr. M. Fitzgerald supported it. Mr. O. Moore spoke against the motion, and having concluded his remarks, the debate was adjourned over to the evening of the 9th.

On the 9th, the debate was renewed, and several gentlemen spoke, the principal of whom were Sir James Mackintosh in favor of the motion, and Mr. Secretary Peel against it. The debate was then again adjourned over to the 10th. The House is very full, and it is calculated that the division will be very close.

Don Pedro, of Portugal, is involving his country every day. The Courier says the Constitution is, in fact, abolished; the Regency has been destroyed; and Don Miguel has, in fact, and in deed, if not in words, assumed the crown.

According to the German papers, the Russian army that was in Persia, is to move towards Lezerum, in the Asiatic Dominions of the Sultan. The acquisition of the Turkish fortresses in the Land of the Kurds, will be of essential importance to the Russians.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the ship Pacific at New-York, from Liverpool, English papers to the 16th May have been received.

The markets and funds were still looking up in London and Liverpool.

The war between Turkey and Russia may now be said to have commenced. The declaration has been made, but no account of hostilities are yet related. It does not appear that it will be of long continuance, unless the ancient spirit of the Turk is roused.

The most important news is that from Portugal. We may expect to see more strange occurrences in that quarter. In England, the passage of Sir Francis Bur-

dett's resolution, relative to the Catholics of Ireland, by a majority of 6, is a movement of very great importance to the tranquility of that Island. It was unexpected altogether.

Russian Declaration of War.—The long threatened crisis has at length arrived: The die is cast—and the Muscovite advances upon the Ottoman.

The Russian Declaration of War is received; Lieutenant General Wittgenstein's army crossed the Pruth on the 26th or 27th of April, and is in full march towards Constantinople. While the large naval armament of Sebastopol co-operate on the side of Varna, the corps of General Paskevich, flushed with its recent triumphs in Persia, is to advance through the southern frontier of Turkey. But this is not the only important operation with which the war is expected to commence. The Russians, it is said, would cross the Danube about the same time into Bulgaria, and push forward as rapidly as possible, supporting their main army by a landing near the Gulf of Verona.

The Emperor Nicholas, in declaring war against Turkey, declares the objects of it to be,

To compel Turkey to pay all the expenses of the war, and to indemnify his subjects for all the losses they have sustained.

To enforce the due and effectual observance of those treaties which Turkey has violated.

To secure the inviolable liberty of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

He declares, that he has not those ambitious designs which the Turkish Manifesto has imputed to him: that he has already countries and nations, and cares enough, that though he is at war for reasons independent of the treaty of the 6th July, he will not depart from the stipulations of it, which he will fulfill in concert with his allies.

In conclusion, he declares that he will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results stated in this declaration; and that he expects them from the benedictions of Him to whom justice, and a pure conscience, have never yet appealed in vain.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel, the hopeful husband of his own niece, and regent of the potent kingdom of Portugal, has conducted himself since his arrival in Lisbon, very much as was to have been expected from him. He manifests every disposition to put the kingdom into a turmoil, and declare himself absolute king. He is altogether a base and low bred fellow, and could not live three weeks in New York without being sent to the tread mill. His recent visit to England, is said to have cost that kingdom thirty thousand pounds; in compliment of which Don Miguel sold after his arrival in Portugal a superb horse given him by George the 4th, to a common dray man. *Cheraw Spectator.*

Important from Portugal.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, announced on the 10th ult. that Don Miguel had been proclaimed King without opposition, in Calabria and several other towns. The Courier remarks that he is now a traitor to his niece, the legitimate Queen, Don Pedro having abdicated on March 8th, in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria, charging Don Miguel, as his lieutenant and Regent of the kingdom, with the execution of the decree.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, June 18.—Cotton, 10 to 10 1/2; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 1/4; whiskey, 25 1/2 to 30; United States bank notes, 6 1/2 to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent. pre.

Charlotte, June 21.—Upland cotton 10 to 12; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 15 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80—North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 11 to 14 per cent. ditto.

Cheraw, June 13.—Cotton, 8 to 10 1/2; bacon 7 1/2; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 30 to 35; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10; fair to good, 8 1/2 to 9; for very prime, 10 1/2 cents have been paid.

C Camden, June 21.—Cotton, middling to fair, 9 to 10; fair to good, 8 1/2 to 9; for very prime, 10 1/2 cents have been paid.

Petersburg, June 20.—Cotton, 9 to 11 1/2; tobacco, \$2 50 a 7—refused, 1 1/2 a \$1 1/2; corn, 1 1/2 a \$2; bacon, 6 a 7; lard, 7 a 20; apple brandy, 35 a 37 1/2; peach 75 a 100 cents—North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 5 a 5; South Carolina bills, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount.

New-York, June 17.—Cotton: the sales for the last three days consist of 700 Uplands at 11 1/2 cents; 500 Tennessee and New-Orleans at 10 1/2 to 15 1/2 cents; 20 bales only at the latter price, of extra quality for home manufacture, on a credit, and 200 Alabama at 11 1/2 a 12 cents—making a total for the week of 2500 bales.

Bank Bills.—North Carolina bank bills are quoted at 9 1/2 per cent discount in the Commercial Advertiser, while in the Enquirer they are put down at only 4 1/2; Darien bills are put at 30 to 35 in the Enquirer, while they are only rated at 5 per cent. discount in the Commercial.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—May 12th; the import the last week was 7425 bags; and the sales, including 5000 bags of American cotton, amounted to upwards of 18000 bags, at improving prices. New Orleans, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2; Alabama, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2.

FOURTH OF JULY IN SALISBURY.

The committee of arrangements have contracted with Mr. Ezra Allemong, of the Mansion Hotel, to furnish a Dinner, at \$1 50 each person. Capt. Lemly's company of Salisbury Light Infantry Blues will muster in the morning; and the Rowan Auxiliary Colonization Society will meet in the Court House, at or before 12 o'clock; to witness the proceedings of which, the public are invited to attend: Soon after the society adjourns, Dinner will be served up.

CELEBRATION.

The 52d anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, will be celebrated at the house of Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. in Lincoln county, two miles south of the Island Ford, on Friday next, the 4th proximo. The Declaration of Independence will be read at 12 o'clock, and immediately afterwards an Oration will be delivered, succeeded by twenty-four discharges of cannon. At 2 o'clock, dinner will be served up.

June 22d, 1828.

Cotton.—It gives us pleasure to learn, says the Fayetteville Observer, of the 19th ult. that two lots of cotton, amounting to about 500 bales, were sold in this town last week at 11 cents, a higher price than had been obtained for more than two years. It is also a pleasing circumstance, that the purchaser was enabled to give so high a price, in consequence of the opportunity afforded to make a direct shipment to Liverpool, there being two or three brigs loading at Wilmington for that port. The charges for freight and insurance, and commissions, are almost as much on a shipment to New York as one to Liverpool. And as most of our cotton has been shipped to N. York and thence to Liverpool, it is apparent that these double charges reduce the price which the merchant here can afford to pay for the article. The direct trade from Wilmington to Liverpool had almost ceased until within a few months past; and those who are now striving to renew it, deserve the best wishes of the people of this State.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 3d of May states that on the preceding evening, a carriage drawn by kites passed through the north gate of Hyde Park, followed by a number of equestrians and carriages, and proceeded towards Uxbridge. The vehicle is called a *Charvolant*, and was steered by a youth, through a crowded road, with great dexterity.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, William B. Wood, Esq. to Miss Eliza J. Gould.

In Lincoln county, on the 17th inst. by John Michael, Esq. Mr. John Hooper to Miss Eliza Hooper.

DIED.

At the Mansion Hotel in this town, on Saturday last, 28th of June, John Pearsall, Esq. late of Wayne county, aged about 40. Mr. Pearsall had been to the Western Country, where he had settled a plantation, and was returning to the eastern part of this state, with the view of removing his family West, when he was taken with the fever, about 80 miles from this place, but continued to travel, at a slow rate, until he reached here, something more than two weeks since, where, from the increasing violence of the disease, he was compelled to stop,—and died as above stated. Mr. Pearsall was a gentleman of the highest respectability; he had represented the county of Duplin in the General Assembly, and was much respected by his acquaintances. Great sympathy was felt for his distressing situation, and every attention and kindness shown him by the citizens of Salisbury generally, particularly by his landlord, Mr. Allemong. His remains were interred on Sunday, followed to the grave by a large concourse of sympathizing people.

By foreign hands his sepulchre is adorned—
By strangers' hands, and by strangers' mourners' tears.

Departed this life, the 23d of June, at the residence of her father, near Salisbury, Miss Elizabeth Lippard, only daughter of Capt. Lippard, aged 27 years and 4 months. She was possessed of good natural talents, and by her amiable disposition to please, had secured the affection and esteem of all who knew her. In consequence of the death of her mother, she had long since acted the part of a mother to her younger brother, and spent her time and talent in rendering happy the life of her declining father, and smoothing his path to the grave. She was an obedient child, a tender and affectionate sister, and a virtuous and exemplary christian. Conscious of her approaching dissolution, she bore her last illness with almost unexampled patience and fortitude, tenderly embracing her dear friends; bid them all an affectionate farewell, and then departed in peace, with the pleasing hope of being admitted into the presence of that God whose presence alone creates fullness of joy, and at whose right hand there are pleasures forevermore. Her early death is much mourned by the surviving friends; and the high esteem in which she was held, was abundantly evinced by the large number of respectable persons who crowded around her silent tomb, in paying their last tribute of respect to her dying virtues. *Communicated.*

PRACTICE OF

Physic, Surgery & Midwifery.

INFLUENCED by the earnest solicitations of many of his friends, Dr. Burgess L. Beall has at length determined to locate himself in Lexington, N. C.; though he would respectfully inform his friends and those citizens of Davidson and the adjoining counties, who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage, that having business requiring his personal attention without this state, he will not be prepared to enter upon the duties of his profession before the 1st of August.

June 25, 1828.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, from the superior court of Wilkes county, to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of August next, two lots in the town of Statesville, whereon Robert Work, dec'd. lately lived. These lots adjoin the court-house square, and have on them a large and commodious dwelling house, for many years used as a house of Entertainment, a large dining room, a number of houses for boarders, a store-house, brick kitchen, stables, a corn-house, &c. &c. levied on as the property of the devisees of Robert Simonton, dec'd., and as the property of the heirs of Robert Work, dec'd.

Also, a tract of land adjoining the town of Statesville, containing one thousand acres, more or less, whereof about 300 acres have been cleared; there is some valuable meadow, and some good upland on this tract.

Also, an undivided share in several tracts of land in Iredell county, devised to Robert Worke by Alexander Worke, dec'd. to wit: the white house tract, and several other tracts near that place. And also, sundry other tracts of land in Iredell county: these lands are all taken as belonging to the heirs of Robert Worke, dec'd.

The whole will be sold to satisfy several judgments in the said superior court of Wilkes county, at the suit of Montford Stokes. Attendance will be given: terms, cash.

PRICK ADV. \$2. P. CALDWELL, SHF.

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, a mulatto woman, who says her name is *Catherine*, and belongs to William O. of Jefferson county, Georgia, and was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about 5 feet high, rather a dark mulatto, between 21 and 22 years old, no particular marks perceptible on her, more than her face has the appearance of being marked with the small pox. Her owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.

Lexington, June 26th, 1828.

Superb Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to move to Mississippi this fall, offers for sale his valuable plantation in Burke county, near the Pleasant Garden, containing one thousand acres, a part of which is equal to any lands in the State. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, and an elegant farm, can't be otherwise than pleased.

JASON CARSON.

June 21st, 1828.

Albert Torrence

IS under the necessity of requesting all those indebted to him, to call and make payment; otherwise he will call on them.....by deputy.

Verbum sat.

Salisbury, June 19th, 1828.

EAGLE HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Establishment has undergone very extensive repairs and improvements, and is now open for the reception of Company. No expense or pains have been spared to meet public expectation and to render the Hotel comfortable.

The Subscriber assures those who may favor him with their company, that every effort will be made by him to render the house pleasant.

June 1. 1828. 423 E. P. GUION.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and is most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do. &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, *Spun Cotton*, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, Agent.

Salisbury, May 5, 1828.

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *FAYETTEVILLE*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827.

